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Naval War College Continuing Education Information

W. R. Pettyjohn
U.S. Navy

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NAVAL WAR COLLEGE CONTINUING EDUCATION INFORMATION

"Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man and writing an exact man." Those words of Francis Bacon are as relevant today as when they were first penned centuries ago. The Naval War College presents an opportunity for growth toward these goals and for most naval officers it is the capstone of their formal career development. Although not every officer has the opportunity to attend the Naval War College, all can participate through nontraditional programs administered by the Center for Continuing Education. These programs afford the nonresident student an opportunity to become involved in resident curricula through correspondence courses. These courses have been designed to assist in developing naval leaders. They provide professional enrichment that will greatly reward the student and the Navy.

COURSE DESCRIPTION. Correspondence courses are offered in the following subject areas:

- (1) Employment of Naval Forces
- (2) Strategy and Policy
- (3) Defense Economics and Decision Making
- (4) Electives: International Law and International Relations

Students may be enrolled in only one subject area at a time. The courses in each subject area are listed in the summary below. The estimated hours of study for each course vary considerably. Some require as little as 20-30 hours. Others require 60-80 hours. Course requirements are answered subjectively, in essay-type format, and should be typewritten.

The student's responsibility to this program is only to the course enrolled. Students may enroll in a subject area of their choice. Within a subject area, however, students must enroll in the first course offered.

A Naval War College nonresident diploma will be awarded to students who complete all three core subject areas as well as one elective. The total study required is about 900 hours. On the basis of 4-6 hours per week, the diploma program can be completed in approximately 3 years.

Although students are not obligated to pursue the entire program to completion, they are encouraged to do so. The subject areas of Strategy and Policy and Defense Economics and Decision Making have been evaluated by an independent agency as the equivalent of graduate-level university courses. A number of colleges and universities will accept these courses on a transfer basis toward a graduate degree.

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PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION. Correspondence courses are career enhancing, as evidenced by the March 1974 Officer Personnel Newsletter (NAVPERS 15892):

Reporting seniors are encouraged to document, in the comments section of fitness reports, individual efforts at self-improvement. Such documentation should include correspondence courses from various service colleges; . . . This information is important to Navy Department personnel managers and is often an item of consideration by selection boards.

BUPERSINST 1611.12 (series) contains guidance on how such information should be incorporated into officer fitness reports.

Letters of completion are issued for each course. Certificates are issued upon successful completion of all courses in a subject area, and the Naval War College Nonresident Diploma is awarded when the entire program is completed. The program is listed in the "Manual of Navy Officer Manpower and Personnel Classification" (NAVPERS 15839C) and the diploma should be noted on the Officer Data Card.

ELIGIBILITY AND APPLICATIONS. Naval War College correspondence courses are available to all commissioned officers of the U.S. military service (O-3 and above) on active duty or in the inactive Reserve. Selected government employees of the grade GS-10 (or equivalent) and above may also enroll. Waivers may be granted for qualified individuals in lower grades. Students may enroll in only one course at a time. Applications may be by the application card provided, or by letter. Applications from U.S. personnel requiring waivers may be by card or letter via the commanding officer or command maintaining service record.

Direct enrollments are available to international officers at cost. Up to five students may be accepted from each country eligible to send officers to the Naval Command College and Naval Staff College. Student selection is at the discretion of the country concerned and all correspondence and material are transmitted through the appropriate U.S. agency in country.

SUMMARY OF COURSES. The Center for Continuing Education offers the following correspondence courses:

EMPLOYMENT OF NAVAL FORCES (ENF)*

The ENF subject area is designed to expand the student's understanding of how tactics are developed and implemented in support of naval missions. It teaches those fundamental principles for the employment of weapons systems applicable to present and future naval operations. Estimated hours of study and retirement point credits for Reserve officers not on active duty also are shown.

ENF-1 Fundamentals of Naval Weapons Systems (39 Hours/13 Points)

Through the use of selected readings, written assignments, and problems, the student examines the fundamental physical properties, capabilities, and limitations of naval weapons systems, sensors and platforms. Written assignments require the student to consider the effect these characteristics have on tactical employment of systems, sensors, and platforms.

*All courses are prerequisites to those that follow with the exception that ENF-3 and ENF-7 may be taken concurrently.
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ENF-2 Engagement Analysis (36 Hours/12 Points)

The tactical employment of naval forces is analyzed in one-on-one, many-on-one, and multiunit engagements. Practical problems use current U.S./U.S.S.R. weapons systems, sensors, and platforms.

ENF-3 Military Planning Process (36 Hours/12 Points)

The student examines problem-solving techniques as applied to military planning. Emphasis is on the "Commander's Estimate of the Situation." The student will use the military planning process format to solve a hypothetical military problem.

ENF-4 Sea Control Study (54 Hours/18 Points)

This course examines the Navy's mission area of Sea Control. The problem of sortie, rendezvous, and ocean transit of a carrier task force are studied. The employment of weapons, platforms and sensors and the tactical decisions required to protect the hypothetical force from multithreats are included.

ENF-5 Projection Study (54 Hours/18 Points)

This course examines the Navy's mission of Projection of Naval Power ashore through the use of amphibious operations and the employment of naval air, the relationship between Sea Control and Power Projection, and the effectiveness of tactical airstrikes as a conventional deterrent.

ENF-6 Peacetime Naval Operations (42 Hours/14 Points)

This course identifies the operative factors in a politico-military diplomatic operation, compares and contrasts various tactics employed in the naval presence role, and evaluates the use of naval forces in a presence role during international crises.

ENF-7 Strategic Deterrence (39 Hours/13 Points)

The strategic deterrence course uses essays to identify past and present U.S. nuclear deterrent policies, the contribution of the elements of the TRIAD toward deterrence, and the key issues in Strategic Arms Limitations negotiations.

STRATEGY AND POLICY*

The overall objective of these nine courses is to provide students with the opportunity to probe into strategic problems in sufficient depth to understand the complexities of the issues and factors relevant to decisions. Estimated hours of study and retirement point credits for those Reserve officers not on active duty are also shown.

S61 The Classical Prototype: Athens Versus Sparta (33 Hours/11 Points)

This course deals with the Peloponnesian War between Greek city-states in the fifth century B.C. The basic text is Thucydides, one of the most noted of all historians.

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The book covers many of the great issues with which mankind has been grappling since its beginning—the nature of man, the nature of power, what is right, what is wrong, what is justice, and what are the causes of war. The course is the first of nine case studies that will be dealt with in the subject area of Strategy and Policy. The reader will undoubtedly associate the issues and problems faced then with similar situations confronting various 20th-century leaders.

S62 Land Power Versus Sea Power: The Era of the French Revolution and Napoleon (30 Hours/10 Points)

This course covers the effects of the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars on the evolution of modern warfare and strategic thought. The leading naval personage of the period, British hero Horatio Nelson, is also studied in some detail in order to develop fully the relationship between and interdependence of land and sea power.

S63 Strategic Theory: Clausewitz, Corbett, and Mahan (33 Hours/11 Points)

The strategists examined in this course provide theoretical foundations for the study of warfare in general, and of modern continental and maritime strategies in particular. A philosopher of war, writing with the wars of the French Revolution and Napoleon as a background, Clausewitz incisively analyzed the relationship of force to policy (means to ends) as well as the role of intangible factors in war. Corbett, a naval strategist, started with the principles of Clausewitz and developed a theoretical framework fundamental to an understanding of naval warfare. Mahan, through his historical studies, achieved greatness as both strategic theorist and evangelist for seapower in its broadest sense. The contributions of these authors provide a point of departure for virtually all subsequent analyses of warfare, ashore and afloat.

S64 Balance of Power Diplomacy and the Origins of World War I (30 Hours/10 Points)

This course examines Otto von Bismarck's use of limited wars to achieve foreign policy objectives (the unification of Germany has often been regarded as a prototype of limited warfare). Although Bismarck claimed never to have read the works of Clausewitz, the study of his use of limited warfare presents an opportunity to compare and contrast the actual use of limited warfare with some of the theoretical considerations raised in the preceding course.

Bismarck developed a distinctive style in his use of balance of power diplomacy through a carefully orchestrated series of alliances. This system succeeded for a time, but after Bismarck's dismissal in 1890, Europe moved away from a loose multipolar system to a rigid, bipolar system of alliances. This precarious bipolarity contributed to the causes of the First World War.

S65 Strategy and Policy in Total War: Lessons of World War I (30 Hours/10 Points)

This course deals with the First World War which represents the antithesis of Bismarck's use of war as a precise instrument of policy. The war was a conflict whose dimensions few anticipated and whose results bore little relation to the original purposes. Major changes in industrial capacities, transportation, communications and weaponry vastly enlarged the scale of the war and contributed to the battlefield

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stalemate. Four years of attrition warfare placed enormous strains on civilian populations and military organizations, while military and political leaders groped for ways to restore decision to the battlefield and in some way bring costs and benefits into proportion. When the war ended, the question of effective use of military power was still unanswered; the survivors had resolved few of their problems; and the international community was stabilized more by exhaustion than design.

S66 The Origins and Conduct of World War II: A Study of Coalition Strategy and Policy (33 Hours/11 Points)

This course examines first the failure of the victorious powers of World War I to restore and preserve world order; and, second, the experience of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China in constructing and maintaining a coalition to prosecute a global war against Germany, Italy, and Japan. The principal focus is on the difficulty of compromising divergent national policy objectives in the interests of coalition grand strategy.

S67 From Coalition to Bipolarity: The Cold War (33 Hours/11 Points)

This course examines the difficulty in reordering the international political structure after a total war fought with unlimited means for unconditional ends. The collapse of the wartime Grand Alliance and the confrontation of the United States and the Soviet Union as postwar superpowers combined to produce a situation in some respects unprecedented in international politics.

S68 Vietnam in Retrospect and the Era of Détente (30 Hours/10 Points)

This course examines the lessons of Vietnam, an American military effort that provoked sharp domestic and international opposition and called into question many of the cold war assumptions that had dominated U.S. foreign and military policies since 1945. Partly on the basis of revised assumptions, and partly in their own continuation of strategic innovation, Nixon and Kissinger altered the structure of superpower relations by inaugurating détente with the Soviet Union and rapprochement with the People's Republic of China. Such developments led many observers to conclude that the cold war had ended. Others continued to believe only that some of its assumptions and forms had changed, but the superpower struggles over influence and ideology remained the fundamental dynamic of contemporary international affairs. This relationship, however, is becoming increasingly influenced by issues of polycentrism in a rapidly changing world.

S69 Contemporary Strategy and Sea Power (33 Hours/11 Points)

This final course is concerned with how, in the contemporary world, the United States may achieve its goals and, in particular, what usefulness military capability may have in attaining or protecting American interests. This general problem is raised in the context of the evolution of strategic thought, the changing role of military forces under contemporary political conditions, and developments in the superpower strategic relationship. Specific focus is given to the issue of the utility of

DEFENSE ECONOMICS AND DECISION MAKING*

The Defense Economics and Decision Making area emphasizes the problems associated with translating national strategic goals into force levels and the required specific weapons systems. Estimated hours of study and retirement point credits for Reserve officers not on active duty are also shown.

DEDM 1 Nonquantitative Factors (60 Hours/20 Points)

This course focuses on relationships among people in organizations and on the nature of decisionmaking, especially as related to defense matters. It covers human values and perceptions, group and individual interaction, and the interrelationships of organizational systems and subsystems. Organizational models for decisionmaking are introduced, and their explanatory and predictive values analyzed.

DEDM 2 Quantitative Factors (81 Hours/27 Points)

This course focuses on microeconomics and decisionmaking under uncertainty in order to develop the theoretical basis for analysis. It examines various tools (e.g., optimization and estimation) useful in the implementations of this theory. Theoretical developments are included to provide general knowledge of the techniques and to examine the philosophic insights into decisionmaking that they provide, as well as to develop a basis for evaluating any specific application of the technique. Applications are examined in order to further study the usefulness of the theoretical technique, to examine the problems that arise when an analyst attempts to develop an analytic model of a large problem, and to develop the manager's ability to extract from an analytic report useful decisionmaking information.

DEDM 3 Decision Process (60 Hours/20 Points)

This course covers systems analysis as a process (i.e., an organized, rational approach that helps the manager to relate all the important factors in a situation requiring a decision) that may be applied to various kinds of decisions. Systems analysis, as discussed in various textbooks, assists the decisionmaker in structuring his investigation of the factors relating to the decisionmaking situation.

DEDM 4 Management Control of the Process (69 Hours/23 Points)

This course addresses the setting within which national strategies are made. The use of analysis in management decisionmaking is also examined to include resource allocation at the national and Department of Defense levels.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS*

The courses in International Relations seek to provide the student with fundamental concepts and principles of international affairs and with a knowledge of international political processes. Because international relations greatly influence policies of national security and subsequent national strategies, students of these

*All courses are prerequisites to those that follow.

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courses may expect to enhance significantly their professional qualifications. The course may be credited toward completion of the discretionary phase of the diploma program or may be pursued separately without regard to attainment of the diploma.

IR 1 The International Systems: Its Actors and Their Behavior, and the Role of Power (30 Hours/10 Points)

A study of the fundamental concepts of the contemporary international system including the dynamic forces (such as economics, diplomacy and armaments) that affect the relations of nations.

IR 2 Mediating Factors in the Politics of Power (21 Hours/7 Points)

A study of international organizations and international law in modern world politics and techniques of conflict resolution.

IR 3 Foreign Policy (30 Hours/10 Points)

A study of policy objectives of the U.S.S.R., the PRC, and the developing nations as these relate to the future goals and challenges to the United States.

INTERNATIONAL LAW FOR THE NAVAL COMMANDER*

The International Law course aims at enhancing the military officer's capability to make sound decisions involving the application of international legal principles. Upon completion of the course students should have acquired an understanding of basic principles of international law and a means of analyzing their applicability to areas of our potential military operations.

The courses may be credited toward completion of the discretionary portion of the diploma program, or may be pursued separately without regard to attainment of the diploma. Estimated hours of study and retirement point credits for Reserve officers not on active duty are also shown.

Emphasis in IL-1 through IL-3 is on practical questions that may confront the naval commander.

IL 1 International Law for the Naval Commander: Sea Control (36 Hours/12 Points)

This course considers problems of deployment from a U.S. port for relief of a naval communications station. It involves the law of the sea, air and space law, asylum, the law of armed conflict, and command responsibility. The "situation" is adapted from the one used in the Employment of Naval Forces ENF-4, Sea Control Study.

IL 2 International Law for the Naval Commander: Projection (36 Hours/12 Points)

This course continues into problems of shore bombardment, blockade, mine warfare, airstrikes, prisoners of war, occupation of foreign territory, and command responsibility. The problem situation has been adapted from the one used in the Employment of Naval Forces ENF-5 Projection Study.

*All courses are prerequisites to those that follow.

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IL3 International Law for the Naval Commander: Peacetime Problems in International Law (30 Hours/10 Points)

This course considers status of forces agreements, terrorism, constraints on the warmaking power, mobilization, environmental law, and legal review of weapons under the law of armed conflict.

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Course	Title	Hours	Points
S 61	The Classical Prototype	33	11
S 62	Land Power Versus Sea Power	30	10
S 63	Strategic Theory	33	11
S 64	Balance of Power Diplomacy and the Origins of World War I	30	10
S 65	Strategy and Policy in Total War	30	10
S 66	The Origins and Conduct of World War II	33	11
S 67	From Coalition to Bipolarity	33	11
S 68	Vietnam in Retrospect and the Era of Détente	30	10
S 69	Contemporary Strategy and Sea Power	33	11
Totals		285	95
DEDM 1	Nonquantitative Factors	60	20
DEDM 2	Quantitative Factors	81	27
DEDM 3	Decision Process	60	20
DEDM 4	Management Control of the Process	69	23
Totals		270	90
ENF 1	Fundamentals of Naval Weapons Systems	39	13
ENF 2	Engagement Analysis	36	12
ENF 3	Military Planning Process	36	12
ENF 4	Sea Control Study	54	18
ENF 5	Projection Study	54	18
ENF 6	Peacetime Naval Operations	42	14
ENF 7	Strategic Deterrence	39	13
Totals		300	100
IR 1	The International System	30	10
IR 2	Mediating Factors in the Politics of Power	21	7
IR 3	Foreign Policy	30	10
Totals		81	27
IL 1	International Law for the Naval Commander: Sea Control	36	12
IL 2	International Law for the Naval Commander: Projection	36	12
IL 3	International Law for the Naval Commander: Peacetime Problems	30	10
Totals		102	34



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APPLICANTS MAY USE THE ATTACHED CARD OR WRITE TO:

Director
Center for Continuing Education
Naval War College
Newport, RI 02840

PHONES: FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General:

Autovon 948-3898
Commercial (401) 841-3898

Employment of Naval Forces:

Autovon 948-2024
Commercial (401) 841-2024

Strategy & Policy:

Autovon 948-2457/4397
Commercial (401) 841-2457/4397

Defense Economics & Decision Making

Autovon 948-2135
Commercial (401) 841-2135

International Law or International Relations

Autovon 948-2279/2136
Commercial (401) 841-2279/2136

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**CENTER FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION
U.S. NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, NEWPORT, R.I. 02840**

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

APPLICATION FOR CORRESPONDENCE COURSE (NAVWARCOL 1550.5)

Authority to request this information is derived from 5 United States Code, section 301, Departmental Records, and 44 United States Code, section 3101, Records management. The purpose of this form is to enable individuals to provide the necessary information to the Center for Continuing Education, U.S. Naval War College for enrollment in a specific correspondence course.

The information provided by you will become a permanent part of your Naval War College correspondence course record. The information provided will be used to enroll you in a specific correspondence course and to report your successful completion of that course to the appropriate higher authority.

Completion of this form is entirely voluntary. Failure to provide your social security number may prevent the report of your completion of a correspondence course from being entered in your official service record. Failure to provide your education/experience qualifications will result in an inability to consider a request for a waiver of rank or grade requirements for enrollment in a Naval War College correspondence course. If the other information is not provided, enrollment cannot be accomplished.

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